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Powell, whose name will always be linked with this strange river and its unrivalled cañon. The appendix gives a somewhat detailed profile from the Wind River Mountains to the Gulf of California.

A. P. B.

F. von Bellingshausens Forschungsfahrten im Südlichen Eismeer, 1819-1821. Auf Grund des russischen Originalwerks herausgegeben vom Verein für Erdkunde zu Dresden. Leipzig, S. Hirzel. 1902.
pp. 204.

In 1831 the Russian explorer Bellingshausen published in St. Petersburg, in two quarto volumes, his account of the two important voyages he had made into the Antarctic regions. His routes have long been depicted on all the best maps of the South Polar waters, but his narrative has had very few readers outside of Russia, for it has never been translated into any other language. The largest results of his work have been well summarized by Dr. Karl Fricker and some other writers, but many valuable features of Bellingshausen's researches, particularly in the domain of physical science, have not been accessible to most scientific men.

The explorer's book, however, was so voluminous that the Dresden Geographical Society decided not to assume the expense of publishing a translation of the entire work, which had been prepared by Professor H. Gravelius, and which, if published, would have been more than three times as long as the condensation by Professor Gravelius, which has now appeared.

This gives a literal translation, as far as possible, of Bellingshausen's book in all matters of larger scientific interest, such as the determination of geographical positions, meteorological and physical observations, etc. Professor Gravelius has suppressed or subordinated the descriptive features of the narrative, such as Bellingshausen's sketches of his visits to various ports and islands and other of the lighter features of the book. It is scarcely necessary to say that the German version of Bellingshausen is, therefore, better adapted for scientific readers than for the general public. With the revival of research in the Antarctic regions this reproduction in a language widely known of the most valuable parts of Bellingshausen's work is very timely.

The Uganda Protectorate. An attempt to give some description of the Physical Geography, Botany, Zoology, Anthropology, Languages, and History of the Territories under British Protection in East Central Africa between the Congo Free State and the Rift Valley, and between the First Degree of South Latitude and the Fifth

Degree of North Latitude. By Sir Harry Johnston, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., etc. In 2 vols. 506 illustrations from drawings and photographs, 48 full-page coloured plates and 9 maps. Hutchinson & Co., London, 1902.

Uganda has attracted more attention since the narratives of Speke, Grant, and Stanley first appeared than any other part of tropical Africa, excepting the Congo Free State, partly because its native government was interesting, as being the most powerful and compact political organization in equatorial Africa, and also because the European teachers living in Uganda have been more successful than in any other part of the continent in establishing schools, churches, hospitals, and the printing press. Many books have been written about Uganda, but Sir Harry Johnston's very long work of 1,018 pages, devoted to the whole area embraced within the Uganda Protectorate, gives an amount of description and information that is scarcely to be found in any other work on Africa. Little or none of the book is given to the details of travel, but, on the contrary, it is all a record of observation and study relating to many aspects of the country and its people, and largely of a scientific character. It is one of the best outcomes yet observed of the new phase of African exploration—the era of detailed and minute study in comparatively small fields, which has succeeded the days of pioneer discovery and of routes traced across the continent.

Natural history has a very prominent place in the work, as in every book that the author has written ; but the whole is an encyclopædia of information on an unusually interesting part of Africa. The hundreds of illustrations of landscapes, people, and animal life are illuminative, and the nine maps are produced in the superior manner of the Bartholomew map house of Edinburgh. They include political and orographical maps of the Protectorate and others, showing the density of native population and the distribution of rainfall, navigable waterways, vegetation, native races, language groups, and religions. The author takes a very hopeful view of the commercial prospects of the country, now that the Uganda Railroad connects the Victoria Nyanza with the Indian Ocean.

Complete Geographic Description of the Russian Empire. Prepared under the direction of P. N. Siemienov and V. I. Lamanski. Editor V. P. Siemienov. Vol. II. The Black Earth Region of Middle Russia. Devtien, St. Petersburg, 1902. (In Russian.)

This large work on Russia undertaken by Mr. Devtien is pro-